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THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Saturday, JULY 3, to Saturday, JULY 10, 1736.

By the Honourable
THOMAS BROUGHTON *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of* South-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have now received freſh Advices from the Hon. *James Oglethorpe* Eſq; of great Importance which require the immediate Conſideration of the General Aſſembly, which now ſtands adjourned to the firſt Tueſday of *September* next enſuing.

I have therefore, by and with the Advice and Conſent of his Majeſty's Hon. Council, thought fit to iſſue this my Proclamation, requiring all and every of the Members of the General Aſſembly of this Province, to meet at the uſual Place in *Charleſtown*, on Tueſday next the 13th Inſtant, then and there to conſult and determine what may be thought neceſſary to be done at that time.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of this Province the 6th Day of July *in the Tenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign* Annoque Domini 1736.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THOMAS BROUGHTON.

By his Honour's Command
JAMES MICHIE *Dep. Secr.*

Nimium ne credite Teucri!

AMongſt all the Acts and Stratagems which crafty Politicians and ſubtle Stateſmen, have put in Practice to deceive the People and to deprive them of their Rights and Liberties, they have been in none more ſucceſsful than when they have been able to lay Schemes ſo deep as to perſwade the People that it was their Intereſt to be undone. Hiſtory furniſhes us with numerous Inſtances of this Kind, and informs us that Miſchiefs become more proſperous and have ſooner been effected, by Fraud than Force. 'Tis a common and uſeful caution to be guarded againſt falſe Friends, for that they are more dangerous than profeſſed Enemies. If we are attack'd by open Violence, 'tis poſſible we may know how to defend ourſelves; but if, by the Artifices and Intrigues of thoſe in whom we have put our Truſt, we are made inſtrumental in our own Deſtruction, beſides being left without Remedy, we are generally loaded with Reproaches for our Credulity, Folly and Weakneſs. Wiſe Men are upon their Guard on every Quarter, they are equally afraid of domeſtick Treachery and foreign Force.

If the publick Accounts of Things are to be relyed on, we have been, ſome time ago, adviſed, by a perſon employ'd and paid to ſollicite our Affairs, That it will be of Advantage to us to part with a valuable Branch of our Trade, becauſe 'tis ſuggeſted, that this Trade has been an Expence to the Publick, and that a few private perſons only have reap'd the Benefit. And whoever mixes in the Converſation of the Town, will hear it gravely urg'd by ſome amongſt us, That the more valuable this Branch of Trade is, the leſs Demand there will be for this Country Produce. Before we too raſhly embrace either of theſe Opinions, or receive them as current, we ſhould do well to enquire from what Quarter they come, and whoſe Impreſſion they bear.

It may not be amiſs to ask the Advocates for the firſt of theſe Opinions, whether the Advantages ariſing to *Great-Britain* from the *Turkey*, *India* and other the moſt conſiderable Branches of the Britiſh Trade, do not at firſt fall into the Hands of private Perſons, in number in no degree proportionable to the Bulk of the People? The Riches brought into a Country by whatever Hand acquired, circulate, and the Benefit and Advantage of many Individuals, when united and put together, make up the Wealth

the whole Community. The Charge of the Fleets which are sent to Sea, for the Defence and Protection of Trade are defrayed by Taxes equally imposed on the Country Gentleman and the Merchant, and whoever have gone about to separate and distinguish the landed and trading Interest, or to create Jealousies between them, have generally been thought by understanding Men, to have something else more at Heart, than the Interest of their Country.

Upon Examination, I am apt to think it will be also found, that the latter of these Opinion is equally calculated to amuse and mislead I believe it will be readily granted, that for many Years past the Merchandize imported into this Country has considerably exceeded, not only the Value of what is properly the Produce of our own Soil, but our Furrs, and whatever else we have been able to procure to make Returns to *Great-Britain*; and it is not to be made a Question, that if we had a greater Variety of Returns, there would be a sufficient Demand, since what we have is not enough to discharge the Ballance which is againſt us.

It requires no great Skill in Trade, or much Penetration or Experience in the Affairs of Life, to know, that the very Soul of Trade is a quick Return, in Commodities which are vendible and will soon raise Money. If the Merchant is disappointed in this respect, if he is to wait long for his Remittances, if they are to be made in a Commodity which is a Drug and perishing every Day, he must find some equivalent to make up the Loss, 'Tis very obvious this will make all sorts of Goods very dear, and as less will be imported, that will also raise the Market. If we can live without the things of Luxury, we must pay dear even for the common Necessaries and Comforts of Life In proportion to the Expence of Living, the Price of all manner of Labour will be increased, and every Man in the Province, let his Profession or Calling be what it will, will feel the Inconveniency: For however Men may deceive themselves by private or selfish Considerations, the Good of the Publick is the Good of every Individual, and a publick Calamity will be felt by all, tho' perhaps not by all alike.

When Men have been used to live in Ease and Plenty, 'tis very hard to retrench. We have a recent Instance of this sort in the Inhabitants of an Island in the West-Indies, once rich and flourishing, who from a gay splendid People are become very miserable; they found it very difficult to reduce their way of living, to the Narrowness of their Circumstances and their Decay of Trade I know they have been much censured on this Account, but 'tis easy to find fault. To change Habits to which we have been long accustomed requires the Exercise of the greatest Virtue and Philosophy, to some 'tis hardly practicable, the wisest and best determined Man will find it difficult.

When we loose, or rather give away a third or fourth part of our Returns to *Great Britain*, and consequently a 3d or 4th part of what enables us to purchase the Conveniencies of Life, we must exercise this Virtue of Forbearance and Self-denial in a very high Degree, or we must in a few Years become Bankrupt, for if our Imports do so greatly exceed our Exports for a Term of Years to come, the Consequences which I have hinted at, with many others full as bad, I conceive, will be plain, certain and infallible.

The benevolent Man wishes universal Good, and if his Power was equal to his Will, he would procure it to all Mankind, but as our Faculties and Understandings are limitted, we must endeavour to do all we can. Our most immediate Obligations are to the Society in which we live, and to which as Members, we are particularly related; Every Attempt therefore for the Publick Benefit should be ascribed to this Principle, and how impotent soever the Undertaking, and how unequal soever the Undertaker may be to the Task proposed, the World should be satisfied with the Intention, and expect no further Apology 'Tis from a sincere Desire of the Welfare of this Province, and an Endeavour to convince every particular Person in it, that how different soever their Pursuits in Life may be, their Interest is still the same, and that they ought to unite in pursuing the common Good, which is the Good of every Particular, that the Writer of this Paper has ventured to submit the following Questions to the public Consideration.

He conceives a true State of the Question is absolutely necessary to be understood before a Determination can be made in any Controversy, either publick or private; and he humbly hopes that in proposing these Questions he has not been guilty of a Breach of Modesty, since he has not presumed to determine any Thing in the principal Case, he has only offered some general Observations concerning the Expediency of such a Consideration by abler and wiser Heads. If some happier Genius shall improve these Hints, he shall think himself fortunate in being the remotest Instrument of moving the Friends of this Province to a fair, impartial and equitable Consideration of an Affair, which however lightly thought of at present by some Persons, may hereafter prove of the utmost Consequence to the Liberties, Properties, Rights and Priviledges of the People of *South-Carolina*, and their Posterity.

The Questions to be considered are as follows.

1. *Whether the* Indians, *who were the ancient Inhabitants of* Florida, *and the Parts adjacent, before the Settlement of the* English *in* America, *were not a People free and independant, and in the full Possession and Exercise of all natural Rights?*

2. *Whether since the Settlement of the* English, *the* Indians *commonly called the* Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, &c *have either by Conquest, Surrender or Compact, forfeited, parted with, or alienated the natural Rights of which they were originally possessed?*

3. *Whether the* Indians *before mentioned have entered into any League or Contract with the* English, *except Leagues of Peace and Commerce?*

4. *Whether any Subject of* Great Britain, *without an Act of the supreme Power,* (to wit) *an Act of the Parliament of* Great Britain, *can be legally restrained or prohibited from trading with a free and independant People, either Christian or Infidel, in Friendship with the Crown of* Great Britain?

5. *Whether an Act pass'd in any of the Colonies in* America, *or by any other Society of Men, in Consequence of an Authority derived from the Crown, laying Restraints and Impositions on Trade, can give Law to any other his Majesty's Subjects, who are neither Inhabitants or Members of such Colony or Society, or Party to such Act, altho' such Act may be ratified and confirmed by the King in Council? or Whether notwithstanding such Confirmation, it does not still remain a By-Law, and is subject to be examined by the Rules of the general Law of the Kingdom?*

For that a *Non Obstante* in the By-Law of one Colony or Corporation, should abrogate or take away the force of a By-Law of another Colony or Corporation, is a Notion too ridiculous to need a serious Refutation!

6. *Whether a Society incorporated by Grant or Charter from the Crown, can by virtue of their Charter or Letters Patent of Incorporation, be impowered* (at this Day) *to make Laws in Restraint of Trade, and to the Prejudice of the general Interest of the rest of his Majesty's Subjects?*

7. *Whether the Passage of Rivers and High ways, within the Dominions of the Kingdom of* Great Britain, *are not free and open, and may be used by all his Majesty's Subjects, and whether in case a River should divide different and separate Communities or Corporations under the Government of the same Prince, those on one Shore may lay Impositions and Restraints on those who live on the opposite Shore,* Ubi nullum adjutorium præstatur itinerantibus, *where no Assistance is given to the Passengers, or whether Toll or Imposition can be taken* (at this Day) *where there is no Charge, or where the Charge is equal?*

8. *Whether the King may not be deceived in his Grant?*

9. And Lastly, *If the King is so deceived, whether an Enquiry by the Person or Persons injured by such Grant, or an Examination, or any other lawful and reasonable Action which may conduce to bring the Right of the Patentie or Grantee in Question, deserves so severe an Imputation as* Flying in the Face of the King, *or if such a Proceeding is any ways inconsistent with the Duty, Obedience and most submissive Respect, which is justly due from a faithful Subject to a most good and gracious Sovereign?*

CHARLESTOWN,

On Saturday last in the Afternoon, King *Opayhatchee* of the *Upper Creeks*, and one of the beloved Men from the *Abecoes*, and one head Warrior of the *Cussatoes*, of the *Lower Creek* Indians, were sent for to come to the Governor in Council, where the said King begun his Speech, which was interpreted by Mr *Wright* to the following Purpose.

THAT when the Commissioners had told him to come down, tho' it was a great Way, he resolved to come very willingly, and was arrived here in a good Day, not expecting a bad Day; that he was heartily glad to see the Governor and all his Brothers the white People here, and as he came with one Heart and one Mouth he wish'd that the Traders might go abroad in Peace amongst them from this Place as they did before, for the white People were all one to him, he not knowing nor expecting any Difference between them. He did not come here for any Fee, nor expected to any Thing that is bad, but as he did not talk for himself but for all his

his People, he would not have the River that goes round to be kept for the Carriage of Rum; that he saw there (as Georgia) was a Chief and here was a Chief, all white People, and all alike to him, but that he chuses this Place to deal with as his Friends; that he is a red Man and the Ground did belong to them, but they had parted with the Land on this side the River, and had no Pretention to it, but that on the other side was for the red People and their Land; that Mr M'Koy had built a Fort there by his Consent, and had encouraged him; but that whoever shall build another Fort on his Land shall be a better Man than he, and that his Words shall be the same there as here, and he not be found a Liar.

On Monday last, the Cataboes, mentioned in my last, left this Town, and going up the broad Path, the Head Man of them lying down to sleep on this Side the Quarter-house, he was robb'd of his Gun, Powder and Shot Pouch, an Otter-Skin bag, Shoes, Hat, and all what he had about him, which is supposed to be committed by some Run-away Negroes, who lurk about the Town, having no fear of being disturb'd by the Patrol, that Law being expired.

This Robbery however does not come up to that which was committed some Weeks ago, by one *John Blakely* on the King's High way, who met with a Pedler in *Goose-Creek* Road, knock'd him down with a Club, and took from him his pack, hat, handkerchief and Pocket-book with about 60 odd Pounds of Money, the Pedler after having come to himself met this Fellow, who is very distinguishable, and swore the Fact to him, whereupon he was committed to Goal to have his Trial next Sessions

The Female Sex of the Island *Bermudas* having been inform'd that a certain Town in this Province is mostly inhabited and settled by Batchelors and Widowers, and that the Women of this Country do not care to venture, since several of them short after their arrival have died, Sixty of the former trusting to their strong and healthy Constitution, and pitying the Case of the said Batchelors and Widowers, took a Resolution to embark for this Place, and arrived here in Capt. *Painter* on Monday last, like *bold Adventurers*, to try their Fortunes: *N.B.* Their Passages are to be paid.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Charlestown,

Entred inwards.

Ship Duke of Lorain, Phillip Bass from Boston.
—— Bridget & Abigal, Henry Barlow from ditto.
Sloop Unity, Stephen Paynter from Bermuda
—— Ranger, Wm Fairchild from Georgia.
—— Rebeccah & Mary, Wm Watsone from Eustatia.

Entred out.

Snow Unity, Lazarus Oxenham for Gibralter
Ship Amoretta, David Jones for Bristol.

Clear'd for Departure.

Ship Sarah, Andrew Knox to London
Sloop 3 Brothers, Lawrence Wessells to Georgia.
—— 2 Brothers, George Bowler to Bristol.
—— Relief, Joseph Lusher to Providence.

PRICES of the following GOODS

Rice ——	52 *s* 6*d*.	Brown Bread	4 l.
Pitch per Bar.	35 *s*.	Ship Bread ——	4 l. 5 s.
Tar per Bar.	25 *s*.	Middl. ditto	5 l.
Turpentine	12 *s*. 6 *d*.	White ——	6 l. 10 to 7 l.
Indian Corn per B.	13 s. 9d.	Barbadoes Rum.	12 s. 6 d
Flower ——	3 l. 10 s	Skins	20 s.

EXPORTED from this PLACE since *Nov.* 1, 1735.

Rice 46814 Barrels, & 1417 Baggs Pitch 6728, Tarr 695, Turpentine 2644. Whereof 10076 Barrels and 1071 Bags of Rice to the Southward of *Cape-Finisterre*.

These are to give Notice to all Persons indebted to *Stephen Bedon* of *Charlestown* Shop-keeper, that unless they pay their respective Debts or come and settle their Accounts and give Bond for the same by the *Fifteenth* Day of *August* next, they will be sued without further notice by CHARLES PINCKNEY.

To be Sold

A Plantation of 500 Acres upon *Sampitt-River*: for Soil, Timber, Lightwood, and situation equal perhaps (if not superior) to any Tract of like quantity in all *Winyaw*; and at 12 d. per hundred *Quit-Rent*, likewise 3 pleasant Front-Lotts in *George Town*, with Houses upon them, and a large convenient Garden ready fenc'd in. And whereas it has been suggested (I say not, *designedly*) in prejudice to the Sale of the aboveſaid Plantation, that Mr. *Weekely* had a prior Grant for it; the *Subscriber* has examin'd more narrowly into it, and finds the *Date* in his own Favour by several Years, and will make a good and firm title to any who shall purchase. JOSIAH SMITH.

To be Sold a Tract of Land, lying and being on *Sampitt* Creek *Winyaw*, containing 2000 Acres, formerly belonging to *Edward Weekely* deceased, being choice Rice and Corn Land, being purchased Land from the Proprietors. Whoever has a mind to purchase the said Land may treat with *Daniel Greene.*

Brought to Goal in Charlestown,

June 30. A Negro Man named *Dick* belongs to M *Steed* at *Dorchester.*

July 5. An Indian Boy belongs to Capt. *Benston.*

To be Sold

ABout 20 Miles from *Charles-Town*, upon *Wando* River, a Tract of Land,

(so very good that it wants no recommendation) containing 567 Acres adjoining to *Samuel Wiggfal*, *John Huggins*, *Anthony Bonneau* and *Elias Foissin* jun Whoever has a mind to purchase the same must treat with ISAAC CHARDON.

Run away from *Charles Filbin* since the 20th of *January* last, a Negro Wench named *Maria*, middle sized, with a Flesh Mole on one of her Cheeks, a little bald upon the Head, a Scar cut with a Sickle between the left Elbow and the wrist, having on a white Cloth Jacket and Petticoat: Whoever brings the said Negro Wench to Mr. *Christopher Smith* in *Charlestown* or to *Charles Filbin* at his Plantation on *Goose Creek* near the half way House, shall have 10 l. reward for their pains.

Charles Filbin.

Run away about a Month ago from the Plantation late of Mr *Andrew Allen* deceased, in the Parish of St. *James Goose-Creek*, called *Horsewood*, a very likely young Negro Woman, named *Sabina*; she speaks good English, and is Daughter to a Negro Woman, named *Julah*, living with Mr *Robert Pringle* Merchant, and is supposed to be lurking or concealed in or near *Charlestown*: If any Person or Persons will apprehend the said run away, and her safely deliver to *Francis Foster*, Overseer at the said Plantation or to *Thomas Lamboll* or *John Allen*, in *Charlestown* aforesaid, or make discovery where and by whom she is harbour'd or entertained, so that she may be secured, and the Offender or Offenders convicted, they shall be paid a reward of 10 l. Current Money. And all Persons whatsoever are forbid harbouring or concealing her, upon pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law THO: LAMBOLL.

To be Sold a Tract of Land containing 210 Acres belonging to *Peter Gerardeau* and joining to *Wm. Bull* Esq; very good for Corn and Rice, with an indifferent Dwelling-house, Barn, and other Out-houses Any Person inclinable to purchase the same may treat with *Wm Cattel* jun. or *Benj. Godfrey.*

To be Sold a Tract of Land on the North-side of South-*Edisto* River, containing 500 Acres, within 3 Miles of *Beech-Hill*, one half very good Rice Land, and the other good Corn Land; whoever is inclinable to purchase the same, may agree with *Samuel Wise*, at his Plantation about 3 Miles from *Charlestown.*

To be Sold an Island lying to the Southward of *Edisto*, containing 1354 Acres of Land, together with the Right, of surplus Land, commonly called or known by the Name of *Seabrooks* Island or Islands. Any Person inclinable to purchase the same may treat with *Henry Peronneau* jun. or *James Osmond* in *Charlestown.*

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